

Borough



ON LOAN

of Tewkesbury

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

for the Year 1966

STEPHEN KNIGHT, M.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor L.G. Marston.

Members: The Worshipful the Mayor of Tewkesbury
(Councillor G.S. Brown),
Aldermen: F.H. Knight, W.E. Lane,
B. Sweet, G.T. Troughton.
Councillors: Mrs. A.M. Evans, J.R. Griffiths,
P.K. Holding, L.A. Husband, G.P. Long,
F.J.O. Martin, S. Walkley, L.A. Webber,
Mrs. G.M. Workman, H.O. Workman.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

STEPHEN KNIGHT, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.;
Medical Officer of Health to Tewkesbury
Borough, the Urban District of Charlton
Kings and the Rural Districts of Gloucester
and Cheltenham, and the County Divisional
Medical Officer of Health for the North
Gloucestershire Divisional Area (North
Gloucestershire Area Health Sub-Committee).

J.H. TURNER, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health
Inspector, Inspector of Meat and Other
Foods, Housing and Petroleum Officer,
Shop Acts Inspector.

Adoptive Legislation in force in the Borough

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 -
Provisions of Regulation Dustbins -
adopted March 21st, 1938.

Byelaws

Tents, Vans and Sheds and similar structures
- adopted November 1st, 1938.

Handling, Wrapping and Delivery and Sale of
Food in the Open Air - adopted April 21st, 1952.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
TEWKESBURY, GLOS.

1st August, 1967.

To the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Tewkesbury

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1966.

The Report is prepared in compliance with Regulations 5(3) and 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959 and Ministry of Health Circular 1/67.

I am indebted again to the Borough Engineer, Mr. F. Broxton, and the Public Health Inspector, Mr. J.H. Turner, for sections of the Report contributed by them.

In general the health statistics are favourable to the Borough. The birth rate, 20.6 per 1,000 population, is higher than the national average, 17.7, whilst the death rate, 11.1, is somewhat below that for England and Wales, 11.7. Only two infants under one year of age died, thus infant mortality averages 12.6 such deaths per 1,000 live births, as compared with 18.9 for the country as a whole.

Except for an epidemic of measles the incidence of other forms of infectious disease was extremely light. The response in the Borough to campaigns for immunisation and vaccination against infectious diseases is excellent.

The survey of houses provisionally considered to be unfit for habitation amount to some 200 dwellings. Many of these properties are listed as being of architectural or historic merit. Proceedings under the Housing Acts in respect of such "listed" houses is difficult. The

object of the list is to secure the preservation of the property. It is rare for sufficient funds to be made available to enable the house to be reconditioned at uneconomic cost. The only alternative is to make a Closing Order, in which case the property soon deteriorates and becomes dilapidated.

Efforts are being made to save one row of historic cottages by public subscription and with a grant from the County Council, in addition to the usual Improvement Grant of the Borough Council, but the cost is high. In the absence of any general financial help few of these "listed" houses of historic or architectural merit are likely to be reconditioned to reach an acceptable housing standard.

Complaints were made, particularly during the summer months, of discolouration of the mains water supply. The problem is complex and difficult. The North West Gloucestershire Water Board has the matter under constant investigation. Measures include additional treatment of the water at source, cleaning and relining the distribution mains, whilst in areas affected thorough flushing of the mains is carried out.

I am grateful for this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the Mayor, the Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee, and members of the Council for their valuable support and to my colleagues for their ready co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be

.. Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars of the births and deaths in the Borough, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the causes of death will be found in Table 1 on page 7.

1. Live Births

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number:	Legitimate	156	89	67
	Illegitimate	5	3	2
	Total	<u>161</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>69</u>

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	20.6
Area comparability factor (Births)	0.91
Corrected Live Birth Rate (20.6x0.91)	18.8
Illegitimate Live Births (percentage of total live births)	3.0%

2. Still Births

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number:	Legitimate	3	1	2
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Total	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	18.0
Total live and still births	164

3. Infant Deaths

(i) Deaths of Infants under 1 year:-

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number:	Legitimate	2	1	1
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Total	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

(ii) Neo-natal Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks:-

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number:	Legitimate	2	1	1
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Total	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

(iii) Early Neo-natal deaths, Deaths of Infants
under 1 week:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number: Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

4. Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	12.6
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	6.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	30.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	NONE
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births..	NIL

5. Deaths

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number	87	45	42
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.1		
Area Comparability factor (deaths)	0.90		
Corrected Death Rate (11.1x0.90)	10.0		

Area Comparability Factor is prepared by the Registrar General and makes allowance for the age distribution in Tewkesbury as compared with the national average. The Corrected Birth and Death Rates could be used for purposes of comparison.

TABLES OF COMPARISON

Birth, Death, and Infantile Mortality Rates in the Borough for the past five years

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Birth Rate.. ..	17.0	17.8	20.6	16.55	20.6
Death Rate.. ..	14.4	13.3	12.4	8.21	11.1
Infantile Mortality Rate ..	30.0	28.3	16.0	8.13	12.6

Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates for England and Wales etc., for 1966

	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>County of Gloucester</u>	<u>Tewkesbury</u>
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	17.7	19.14	20.6
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	15.4	13.89	18.0
Infantile Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	19.0	15.88	12.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 month)	12.9	10.59	12.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	26.3	22.83	30.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.7	10.76	11.1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH IN 1966

Table 1 gives the causes of death in the Borough in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

Table 1

	Causes of Death	Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	..	..
2	Tuberculosis, other ... ..	..	..
3	Syphilitic disease ... ..	..	..
4	Diphtheria ... ..	..	..
5	Whooping Cough ... ..	..	..
6	Meningococcal infections ... ..	..	..
7	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	..	..
8	Measles ... ..	..	..
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..
10 ⁺	(Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	.1	..
11	(Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	.3	..
12	(Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	..	..
13	(Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	..	..
14	(Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	.2	.3
15	(Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	..	..
16	Diabetes ... ..	.1	..
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	.6	.8
18	Coronary disease, angina	14	.9
19	Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	..	.1
20	Other heart disease ... ..	.4	.5
21	Other circulatory disease ... ..	.7	5
22	Influenza ... ..	..	..
23	Pneumonia ... ..	.3	.2
24	Bronchitis ... ..	.1	.1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	.1	..
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	..	..
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	..	..
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	..	.1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	..	..
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	..	..
31	Congenital malformations ... ..	.1	..
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.1	.4
33	Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	..	.1
34	All other accidents ... ..	..	.1
35	Suicide ... ..	..	.1
36	Homicide and operations of war ... ..	..	..
	Total	45	42

EXPLANATORY NOTE: + Neoplasm equals Cancer

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

IN THE BOROUGH

Area (in acres): 2,770 (including 96 acres of water).
Population (Registrar General's estimate of Hone
Population mid-1966) 7,820.
Number of inhabited houses (31st December, 1966)
according to the rate book: 2,514.
Sum represented by a penny rate £977 (net).
Rateable Value: £249,116.
General Rate: 1966-1967: 12/4d.
(County Precept: 9/2d.)

Social Conditions and Chief Industries

Tewkesbury is an ancient and historic Borough near the confluence of the River Severn and River Avon.

The first Charter was granted in 1574. Numerous visitors come to the Town because of its situation, the historical associations, architectural features and especially for the Norman Abbey.

A flourishing catering industry serves the tourists and holidaymakers. The Council have augmented the facilities by providing caravan and camping sites, tennis courts and children's swimming pool.

Besides traditional occupations in the catering trade, flour milling and boat-building, an increasing number of people are now employed in light engineering factories. The rapid development of the Council's industrial estate at Newtown increases opportunities for employment and enhances productivity.

Traffic from the North and Midlands passes through the town to the South-West, giving rise to nuisance by day and night from noise, fumes and dirt. The extension of the Motorway is scheduled to commence shortly and when completed will relieve the town of this traffic.

Employment

Miss J. Wilkinson, Manager of the local Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following report:-

In January 1966 the unemployed register stood at 66 and gradually decreased to its lowest point of 43 in May. From then to the end of the year there was a continuing increase

and the December records showed 81 persons registered as unemployed. This was an average of 1.4% of the insured population of the area. The national average at the same date was 1.9%.

Employment was found for 276 persons during the year, slightly less than the total for 1965. There was a steady demand for skilled workers in the engineering field, as usual, and a fair number of vacancies for the unskilled in most industries, although the overall number of vacancies notified was lower than in the previous year. The notified demands for young people under 18 years of age were spasmodic in all types of industry and opportunities were, perhaps, not quite so plentiful as in 1965.

There were no local critical events in either employment or unemployment and the year ended more smoothly than might have been anticipated at the outset.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

Laboratory Services

The examination of pathological specimens, and the bacteriological examination of milk, ice-cream and water is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Gloucester Royal Hospital, under the Medical Research Council's Scheme, free of charge.

Chemical analyses of water and sewage samples taken by the Public Health Inspector are carried out by the City Analyst, Worcester. This laboratory is readily accessible.

Water analyses for the North West Gloucestershire Water Board works are carried out by the Chemist to the Board.

Hospitals

Infectious disease cases are admitted to Gloucester City Isolation Hospital at Over (Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Hospital Management Committee).

Ambulance Facilities

The County Council have an Ambulance Station in Oldbury Road with an establishment of four full-time drivers.

Nursing in the Home

Three District Nurses appointed by the County Health Committee live in the Borough and give a midwifery and general nursing service in the Borough and in the neighbouring parishes of Ashchurch, Tredington and Twynning.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service is organised by the Area Health Sub-Committee of the County Council; it provides for domestic help of the aged, sick and handicapped in their own homes. With this assistance, many old people are helped to carry on in familiar surroundings.

Mrs. P. Allen, Area Home Help Organiser, Langham House, Berkeley Street, Gloucester, gives the following particulars of work done during the year:-

48 cases were assisted, of whom 8 were maternity cases and the remainder general sickness, old age and chronically sick.

National Assistance Acts,

1948 and 1951

Under these Acts, the Council have authorised the Medical Officer of Health to arrange, if need be, for the compulsory removal to hospital or to residential hostel, of any person who is aged, sick and incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, is unable to care for himself and is not receiving proper care and attention from other people.

No application was made to the Court during the year, the Home Help Service being able to render sufficient assistance to enable elderly people, especially those living alone, to carry on in their own homes.

Mothers' Club

A Mothers' Club open to all mothers whose children are not over school age meets each month at the Clinic, Church Street. The Club is proving most popular and successful.

Tewkesbury Old People's Welfare Committee

The Golden Hour Club, which caters for people over the age of 60, has its headquarters at 93 Church St. The membership is approximately 150 and main meetings are held at the Watson Hall on Wednesday afternoon every fortnight. The Club headquarters are open on Wednesday and Friday mornings from 9.30 - 12 noon and Friday afternoons from 2 - 4 to members and visitors. Lonely sick persons in hospital and at home are visited. Nourishing welfare foods are sold at reduced cost to all old age pensioners in the Borough. Two outings are organised every year as well as annual holidays.

Health Education

Talks, film shows and demonstrations were given to local organisations on various subjects. Talks were given to the eleven year classes in the Schools on the subject of the health hazards of smoking.

Chiropody Service

The chiropody service is operated under the Gloucestershire County Council National Health Scheme at a cost of 2s. per treatment. Sessions are held at the Golden Hour Club Headquarters.

At the end of the year 114 people were on the register of treatment and 7 people were awaiting an appointment.

Transport for physically handicapped persons in the Borough to attend for treatment is provided by the Tewkesbury Old People's Welfare Committee.

The Chiropodist devotes 4 days per 28 days to work in Tewkesbury.

Health Visiting

Three Health Visitors are employed by the County Council for Tewkesbury and the neighbouring parishes. They operate from the Clinic in Church Street. Their main functions are to co-operate with the doctors practising in the area - for the prevention of disease and to provide health education by example in the home and at the Clinic, for families under their care.

Family Social Worker

The County Council Children's Department employ a family social worker in the Borough and adjacent districts, giving advice, encouragement and where necessary, practical demonstrations in the home.

Problem Families

Gloucestershire County Council Rent Guarantee Scheme

The Scheme agreed between the County Council and the Borough Council for the rehabilitation of problem families living in Council houses continued to operate during the year. When arrears of rent are such as to render a family liable to eviction from a Council house, the circumstances are reported to the County Council's Social Welfare Officer. During the year 12 families were accepted under the Rent Guarantee Scheme. Other types of assistance, as shown below, was also arranged by the County Social Welfare Officer.

Charities	6	Bedding	3
Service Charities	1	Food	5
Section 1	1	Other	1
Gifts from Welfare Dept.		1	

When a family are threatened by homelessness, the Divisional Medical Officer of Health calls a meeting of representatives of social agencies concerned, in order that the circumstances may be discussed and a co-ordinated effort made to help the family.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Child Welfare Centre

Held weekly in the Clinic, Church Street, on Thursdays from 2.30 to 4.0 p.m. and run with commendable success by the Voluntary Committee. This centre is under the general administration of the Area Health Sub-Committee of the County Council, which includes members of this Council.

Table 2 records the number of sessions and attendances at the Centre during the year:-

Table 2:

Number of Sessions	Total No. of Attendances		
	Under 1	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years
52	1,264	333	237

Tewkesbury Clinic, Church Street

The Clinic opens as follows:-

Ante-natal Clinic: Weekly, Wednesday afternoons, (Relaxation Classes - fortnightly, Tuesdays).
Probation Officer: Fortnightly, Thursday evenings (5-7 p.m.)
Orthopaedic Clinic: Weekly, Tuesday mornings (10 - 12 noon)
Attended by an Orthopaedic Sister.
Speech Therapy
Clinic: Weekly, Friday afternoons.
Dental Clinic: Monday mornings.
Welfare Foods: Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings (9 - 12 noon).
Mothers' Club: 7.30 p.m. second Tuesday each month.
Welfare Clinic: Thursday afternoons (2.30 - 4 p.m.)
Health Visitors: Monday to Friday (9 - 10 a.m.)

Tewkesbury Hospital, Barton Road

Chest Clinic: Fortnightly, Monday afternoons, attended by Chest Physician.
G.U. Clinic: Tuesday mornings.
Medical Clinic: Wednesday mornings.
Gynaecology Clinic: First and third Wednesday afternoons.
Orthopaedic Clinic: Second, third and fourth Thursday mornings.
Ophthalmic Clinic: Friday mornings.
General Surgical: Friday afternoons.

MORTUARIES

If necessary, use is made of the Tewkesbury Hospital Mortuary.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL
OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table 3, on page 16, shows the incidence of notifiable disease by age groups. The incidence of the notifiable diseases was extremely light, except for measles.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1966:-

Age at 31.12.66. (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 year 1966	1 year 1965	2 - 4 years 62-64	5 -14 years 52-61	Under 15 years Total
Primary Immunisation	76	69	7	20	172
Reinforcing Injection	-	-	-	-	324

The state of immunisation against diphtheria continues to be satisfactory. Nearly all the babies born are immunised against diphtheria before they are a year old. Parents, doctors and nurses and the Child Welfare Centre are to be congratulated on the very high rate of immunisation achieved.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A trivalent vaccine (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) is now in use so that the number of children protected against diphtheria approximates to the number protected against whooping cough and tetanus.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Persons vaccinated in the year 1966:-

Under 1 year		1 year		2 - 4 years		5 - 14 years		Over 15 years		Total	
Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.
13	-	98	-	16	-	3	1	-	-	130	1

Vaccination against smallpox is now advocated in the second year; the response is good and compares very favourably with that elsewhere.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is successful and no case of this disease occurred, but the need to maintain a high level of vaccination is all important.

Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis, but the register has 17 names, and two new cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis might be eradicated if full use were made of the preventive measures such as Mass Radiography, B.C.G. Vaccination, and thorough investigation of contacts and source of infection. The Borough Council plays its part in giving priority to rehousing tuberculous persons.

Mass Radiography

No public sessions were held during the year, although several factories were visited.

Tuberculosis After-Care

A Joint After-Care Committee serves the Borough and the Rural District of Gloucester.

Funds are dependent on voluntary subscriptions augmented by the County Council from the charity levy on the Sunday opening of cinemas. So far, no case in need has been refused assistance.

Table 3

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1966 BY AGE GROUPS

Disease	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65	Age N.K	Total
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Measles	11	38	42	34	.1	..	..	..	..	.4	130
Ac. Poliomyelitis (P)
Ac. Poliomyelitis (N.P.)
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)2	..	..	.2
Tuberculosis (Meninges)
Tuberculosis (Other)
Diphtheria
Small Pox
Meningococcal Infection
Ac. Encephalitis (Inf.)
Ac. Encephalitis (Post Inf.)
Dysentery
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Puerperal Pyrexia1	.1	..	..	..	.2
Acute Pneumonia
(Prin. or 'Flu)
Para-typhoid Fever
Enteric Fever
Food Poisoning
Erysipelas
Malaria (contr. E.W.)
Total	11	38	42	34	1	1	1	2	-	4	134

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 4: New, In-Transfer Cases, Deaths and Number Remaining on the Register on 31st December, 1966.

	Respiratory		Meninges/C.N.S.		Other Forms		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
New Cases	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
In-Transfer Cases	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On Register 31.12.66.	13	4	..	..	..	..	17

CANCER

Table 5: Death Rates from Cancer per 1,000 population.

	England and Wales	Tewkesbury Borough
	Persons	Persons
Cancer of the Lung	0.56	0.4
Other Cancer	1.68	0.95

Three persons, all men, died of cancer of the lung. The local death rate from this disease was somewhat lower than elsewhere.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply in the Boro is by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board. The supply is derived from the River Severn and receives treatment by pre-chlorination, coagulation of the suspended solids by sulphate of alumina, sedimentation in upward-flow tanks, rapid gravity filtration through sand, pH correction with lime and final sterilisation with chlorine and/or ammonia. There is no plumbo-solvent action.

Water Supplies in the Borough

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, Table 6 shows the water supplies, number of houses and population on the 31st December, 1966.

Table 6

No. of houses	Served by	Population
2509	Mains Supply	7808
5	Stand Pipes	12

The Chemist to the Water Board (J. Henderson, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.) has kindly supplied the following report:-

During the year, the bacteriological quality of the River Severn - which is the source of the purified water supply to the Borough - showed a slight retrogression similar to that of the previous year. Despite such variation, which is to be anticipated as from year to year according to weather conditions, the quality of the final product as supplied to the consumer has continued to maintain the high standard which is expected.

Bacteriological Examinations

Number of samples of raw water	..	..	183
" " " unsatisfactory	..	..	183
Number of samples of treated water	..		634
Number of samples of final water	..	..	906
" " " satisfactory	..	..	893

Chemically, the quality of the water has been satisfactory for the purposes of a public supply, varying from moderately soft to moderately hard, the latter condition appertaining normally during the summer months.

It is hoped that a solution has been found to the nuisance of intermittent discolouration, although the necessary remedial measures must necessarily demand time for implementation.

Radioactive Contamination of Water Supply and Rainfall

The steady decline in the level of radioactivity, reported last year, was interrupted by one of the Chinese experimental nuclear explosions, but, despite this setback, the level of activity in the river water, and thus in the finally-treated water, has always been acceptably low.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SURVEYOR

(F. Broxton, Esq., M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S.)

Sewerage

The twelve new drying beds referred to in the previous report were completed and brought into use. Despite the remedial work done to the stilling boxes and weirs in the humus tanks there was very little, if any, improvement in the quality of the effluent. While none of the samples taken were bad the analysis showed they were not quite up to Royal Commission standard, and the River Board have intimated that they are not satisfied. Further discussions have taken place with our Consultants and it would now appear that a new humus tank will have to be provided. In addition extensions will have to be made to the works to deal with the increased population and flow. A new sewer was laid connecting the Rope Walk with Barton Road sewers. This is to prevent surcharging in Rope Walk during periods of very heavy rain.

Refuse Collection

The normal weekly service was maintained with twice weekly collections from certain premises. The vehicles employed are one Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft refuse tipping and a Fordson lorry part time, but some thought will have to be given in the near future to providing another refuse vehicle as the time occupied by the ordinary lorry is increasing and therefore is interfering with other services. New rotaped tracks were purchased and fitted to the Fordson tractor used on the tip. The tips used were The Moats in winter and the Ham during the summer. These tips will only last another year or so and steps have already been taken to investigate further possible sites. Consideration was given to introducing the paper sack system of refuse storage and it is hoped to try out small schemes during the coming year.

Public Conveniences

It was decided to change the use of the old fire station to business premises on the ground floor and an art centre on the first floor. This meant that the ladies toilets had to be dispensed with. The mens toilet which had been the subject of extensive vandalism over a number of years was also closed. A new mobile toilet unit to serve the caravan site was purchased and installed. During the winter this was taken away and stored in the depot yard.

Swimming Pool

The question of using the old cinema as a swimming pool has now been abandoned and more suitable sites are being investigated. Discussions were held with the County Education Authority concerning the possibility of providing joint swimming facilities, but so many difficulties were encountered that the Council decided to proceed with their own scheme. There were no alterations made to the Childrens swimming pool. No repainting of the pool itself was carried out and because of this the walls are clear of the old paint which caused some trouble three years ago. Samples were taken regularly and good results obtained.

Attendances at the pool during the year compared with the previous year are as follows:-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Attendance by school parties	6701	5792
Casual attendance	<u>4259</u>	<u>5000</u>
	<u>10960</u>	<u>10792</u>

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
HOUSING OFFICER

(J.H. Turner, Esq., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Public Health Dept.,

Tewkesbury.

September, 1967.

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the following section of the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for 1966. All aspects of public health inspection work are dealt with and some comments are made to bring out points of special interest.

During the year Regulations applying to the sale of food in covered and uncovered markets, mobile shops, stalls and in the open air generally, and by delivery vehicles, came into operation. Some amendments to the Meat Inspection Regulations were made and amendments to the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations will be operative early in 1967. A comprehensive report by the Standards of Housing Fitness Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee contained a re-appraisal of housing standards of older houses and may foreshadow important changes in housing legislation. These are all evidence of the slow but steady improvement and refinement of general environmental health standards.

At local level, a problem which, broadly, comes within the province of environmental health, concerned unsatisfactory conditions of some hired pleasure craft on the rivers. Due to numerous complaints received in previous years, the Council successfully sought power under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to license these craft, of which there are an increasing number.

It has been accepted in respect of caravans for residential and holiday use that comprehensive legislation is necessary to control conditions and to ensure provision of basic sanitary and other facilities. Since being authorised as the Inspecting Officer for licensing requirements I have now had some experience in the inspection of these pleasure craft, and I would say that there is need for the examination and re-appraisal of existing legislation with a view to the framing of more stringent requirements.

A family seeking a holiday can book a hotel or caravan with some degree of assurance that the basic environmental standard will be acceptable. I would not deny that the

achievement of reasonable standards is due in some measure to trade associations, but voluntary standards are reinforced by adequate legislation, such as the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, Food Hygiene Regulations and Public Health Acts.

It is my personal opinion that the hiring of craft for holidays will continue to increase in the future and revised and strengthened legislation should be available to ensure compliance with basic environmental requirements.

In the provision of new housing accommodation generally, the Council have a very good record in recent years. In 1965 only three other District Councils in Gloucestershire completed more houses and in 1966 only one other District Council had more completions. There was, however, no provision in these schemes for elderly persons accommodation. I consider, therefore, that some priority ought to be given to providing more accommodation similar to the existing elderly persons scheme at Spring Gardens.

May I, in conclusion, once again express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Housing Committee for the considerate courtesy and encouragement extended to me, and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief and other Officers, for their ready co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J.H. TURNER

Public Health Inspector

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Table 7 Public Health Inspections

	NO. OF INSPECTIONS	NOTICES SERVED		NO. OF PREMISES AT WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED AFTER NOTICE	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling Houses:-					
Public Health Acts	60	13	1	10	-
Housing Acts	90	7	-	6	-
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	118	2	-	1	-
Food Premises	58	12	-	10	-
Milk and Dairies	4	-	-	-	-
Factories	8	1	-	1	-
Pest Control	24	4	-	4	-
Drainage and Sewerage	22	4	-	4	-
Caravans and Sites	12	1	-	-	-
Water Supplies	3	-	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Offices, Shops	41	10	-	4	-
Petroleum Acts	37	8	-	8	-
Noise Abatement	2	1	-	1	-
Miscellaneous	25	3	-	3	-
TOTAL	504	66	1	52	-

Housing Management Inspections

271 visits were made in connection with tenancy allocations, transfers, exchanges, lodgers, general welfare and other tenancy matters.

TOTAL INSPECTIONS - 775

HOUSING

New Dwellings erected during the year:

(a)	By the Local Authority:			
	(i) Permanent Non-traditional	..	..	NIL
	(ii) Permanent traditional	..	..	130
(b)	By other authorities..	..	..	NIL
(c)	Tewkesbury Housing Society	..	..	NIL
(d)	Private enterprise	..	..	74
Total				<u>204</u>

Dwellings under construction for the Council at 31.12.66:

141 units of accommodation comprising -

48 two bedroom flats at Foresters Road
31 one bedroom flats }
23 two bedroom flats } at Warwick Place/
37 three bedroom houses } Queens Road
2 one bedroom bungalows for Old People at Oldfield.

Dwellings constructed in the Borough since the war 1.4.45-31.12.66.

By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	770
By private enterprise	..	..	..	..	426
Total					<u>1196</u>

Number of Dwellings controlled or owned by the Council at 31.12.66.

(i)	Under the various Housing Acts..	..	922
(ii)	Corporate property	..	19
Total			<u>941</u>

Included in (i) above are 70 dwellings suitable for occupation by old people (47 one-bedroom flats, 21 one-bedroom bungalows, 2 two-bedroom bungalows) and 18 flats specifically for occupation by old people.

Unfit Dwellings

Housing Act 1957 - Part 2 - Individual Unfit Dwellings

Number of undertakings accepted (Sec.16):	-
Number of closing orders made (Sec.17):	5
Number of demolition orders made (Sec.17):	3
Number of houses demolished following demolition orders:	-
Number of closing orders (Sec.18):	-
Number of dwellings rendered fit by owners after (a) informal notice:	1
(b) formal notice:	-

Housing Act 1957 - Part 3 - Clearance Areas

Represented during the year:-

Number of areas .. .. .	..	-
Houses unfit for human habitation ..	..	-
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement .. .. .	..	-
Other buildings included by reason of bad arrangement.. .. .	..	-
Houses and land to be acquired under Sec.43(2) .. .. .	..	-
Number of persons to be displaced ..	..	-
Number of families to be displaced ..	..	-

Action taken during the year:-

Houses demolished by local authority or owners -
(a) Unfit - (b) Others -

Number of persons displaced 16
Number of families displaced 6

Although there are several areas in the Borough which could best be dealt with as Clearance Areas, i.e. all the houses in the area are unfit for human habitation; this has been shown to be a more than usually difficult procedure when buildings listed as being of architectural or historic interest have been included. Public Health requirements have to be satisfied by action taken on individual houses, principally by making Closing Orders. The residual problem of derelict buildings, however, offends civic consciousness, but will be terribly difficult to resolve.

Improvement Grants

Standard Grants

1.	Number of applications -	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Refused</u>
	(a) By owner/occupiers	9	-
	(b) By landlords	1	-
2.	Number of dwellings improved -		
	(a) By owner/occupiers	8	
	(b) By landlords	1	
3.	Amount paid in grants -	£1,468.	
4.	Amenities provided -		
	(a) Fixed bath	8	
	(b) Shower.. .. .	-	
	(c) Wash-hand basin	8	
	(d) Hot water supply (to any fitting)	8	
	(e) Water closet		
	(i) in the dwelling ..	6	
	(ii) accessible from the dwelling.. .. .	-	
	(f) Food store	6	

Discretionary Grants

1. Number of applications -
 - (a) approved 4
 - (b) refused -
2. Number of dwellings improved -
 - (a) By owner/occupiers -
 - (b) By landlords -
3. Amount paid in grants - NIL

RENT ACT 1957

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of this Act.

RENT ACT 1965

No formal action was taken under this Act although several queries were dealt with either by referring to the Rent Officer or by handing the enquirer leaflets giving brief details of the Act. No cases of harassment of tenants were brought to my attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no premises in the Borough which can be classified as common lodging houses.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

The following table shows the number of applicants on the waiting list at the 31st December, 1966.

Type of accommodation required	No. of Applicants
Old People's accommodation	14
1 Bedroom accommodation	36
2 Bedroom accommodation	121
3 Bedroom accommodation	47
4 Bedroom accommodation	9
Total	227

130 new dwellings were completed during the year. The number of applications on the waiting list on 31st December, 1966 showed a decrease at 227 over last year's 273.

129 applicants were rehoused during the year in either new dwellings or relets, 6 of these being from unfit properties. 74 transfers and 8 exchanges were also effected.

The increasing number of flats and maisonettes is creating more housing management problems, mainly due to some tenants' lack of consideration for other tenants. There is inevitably rather more transmission of noise between flats than between houses and the inconsiderate tenant who has his radio or T.V. blaring out, or who shuts doors too vigorously can create intolerable conditions for other tenants. The tenant who is reluctant to co-operate in the cleaning of communal areas again can be the cause of much unhappiness in a block of flats. Lack of parental control over children is another cause of both damage to communal areas and bad feeling amongst tenants.

It was suggested that the employment of a person to act as an estate warden might make a significant contribution to a reasonably happy environment in the flats and would provide support to the majority of tenants who endeavoured to maintain clean and tidy conditions in their environment. The Council, however, did not feel justified in making this additional appointment in view of Ministerial advice on expenditure restraint.

Further to requests from local industry and commerce for assistance in the recruitment of skilled workers, consideration was given to the allocation of houses to nominated workers of several firms.

After assessing the needs for Slum Clearance and replacement of prefabs and the general waiting list, it was resolved that 46 new dwellings be made available to assist recruitment of skilled labour not available locally, and to maintain an existing agreement with the National Coal Board Research Dept., at Stoke Orchard. In actual fact, only 29 tenancies were requested and allocated for these nominees during the year.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD

Table 8 gives details of the type of food premises in the Borough subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, the number of inspections carried out during the year and additional information as required by Ministry of Health Circular 1/67.

Table 8

TYPE OF TRADE	No.	Inspec- -tions	No. of Prem- ises fitted to comply with Reg.16	No. of Prem- ises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Prem- ises fitted to comply with Reg.19
Catering:					
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars.	22	15	22	22	22
School canteens & kitchens.	9	5	9	9	9
Works canteens.	3	1	3	3	3
Boarding houses.	7	2	7	7	7
Clubs.	3	1	3	3	3
Licensed Premises.	17	7	17	17	17
Unlicensed hotel.	1	1	1	1	1
Butchers	11	7	11	11	11
Confectioners	6	2	6	6	6
Grocers & Greengrocers	34	12	34	34	34
Sweet Shops	10	2	10	10	10
Fishmongers:					
Fried Fish	2	1	2	2	2
Wet Fish	2	-	2	2	2
Food Processing	2	2	2	2	2
Chemists	3	-	3	-	-
TOTAL	132	58	132	129	129

Food Hygiene

No major contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found during visits to food premises. It was necessary, however, to require attention to the maintenance of a better standard of decoration at several premises.

The self service type of food business is now well established and has aided good food hygiene practice by requiring the packaging of most foods. It is an important requirement of this type of store that stock on display should be frequently inspected and rotated by staff, especially food with a short shelf life. This prevents, as far as possible, the sale of food which might not be unfit for consumption, but could be stale and unwholesome. Simple coding systems are essential if efficient stock rotation is to be achieved.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The private slaughterhouse in the Borough continued to operate satisfactorily. 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was maintained. Two cases of localised cysticercus bovis were found; refrigeration of the unaffected offal and carcass was carried out in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Six slaughtermen's licences were granted during the year.

Meat Inspection

Table 9

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	281	1	-	1,055	723	2,060
Number inspected	281	1	-	1,055	723	2,060
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	73	-	-	3	9	85
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	26	-	-	.28	1.1	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	9	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.3	-
<u>Cysticerci:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	2
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

Meat at Slaughterhouse

PARTS OF CARCASSES & OFFAL

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Wt.</u>
Tuberculosis	90 lb.
Fascioliasis	728 lb.
Abscesses.. ..	140 lb.
Cysts & Parasites (excl.C.Bovis)	41 lb.
Cysticercus Bovis	34 lb.
Pneumonia, Peritonitis, Pericarditis.. ..	3 lb.
Actinomycosis	120 lb.
Total weight of meat at Slaughterhouse rejected as unfit	1156 lb.

Inspection of Food at all other food premises

Food traders who have doubts about the soundness of food usually contact the Department for advice.

Any food found to be unsound is voluntarily surrendered by the trader and is disposed of under my guidance so as to ensure that it will not be used for human consumption. The following table lists food surrendered or condemned during the year.

Meat at Retail Shops	24 lb.
Cooked meat and meat products	46 lb.
Canned meats	32 lb.
Fish (Canned)	2 lb.
Fruit and Vegetables (Canned)	251 lb.
Other Foods.. ..	143 lb.
TOTAL	498 lb.

During the year the following complaints regarding food purchased in the Borough were received:-

<u>FOOD</u>	<u>REASON FOR COMPLAINT</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN</u>
Pork Pie	Mould growth	Producer notified and representative interviewed. Retailer's representative also interviewed. Coding system in use. Pie should have been taken out of stock but local staff had made an error.
Cake Mix	Contained 3/8" screw 1/2" long	Referred to Food & Drugs Authority. Packer prosecuted and fined £10 with £5.5.0d costs.
Cheese Spread	Mould growth	Producer notified. Pack presumed to be faulty. Warning letter sent.
Minced Steak	Unidentifiable piece of material	Producer notified and representative interviewed. Laboratory reported the material to be a piece of hide with hair attached. Warning letter sent.
Sugar	Bitter taste	Sent to analyst who reported the sugar was contaminated with common salt. Producer notified and representative interviewed. Impossible to ascertain with certainty how the sugar and salt became mixed.
Pork Pie	Mould growth	Producer and retailer interviewed. Retailer stated he thought the shelf life of the product was 7 days, Producer stated it was only 3 days. Retailer advised to inform himself of the proper shelf life of such products.
Bread	Solid object in the bread	Referred to Food & Drugs Authority. Object was identified as cement aggregate. Plant Bakery cautioned.

FOOD CONTROL - ADULTERATION AND QUALITY

The sampling of food and drugs to check compositional standards and quality and to detect adulteration, abstraction, substitution and false or misleading descriptions, is carried out in the Borough by the County Council's Weights and Measures Inspectorate. The following table has been abstracted from information kindly supplied by the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector.

ARTICLE	Nos. of Samples		Result	
	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	2	48	50	- +
Batter Mix	1	-	1	-
Sausages(cocktail)pork.. ..	2	-	2	-
Beef and egg noodles with veg.	1	-	1	-
Flour, Plain, S.R.. .. .	1	4	5	-
Beef risotto.. .. .	1	-	1	-
Butter	1	-	1	-
Chicken curry with rice .. .	1	-	1	-
Cooking oil	1	-	1	-
Drinking chocolate	1	-	1	-
Ice Cream mix, powder .. .	2	-	2	-
Egg noodles	1	-	1	-
Mincemeat	1	-	1	-
Flavouring	1	-	1	-
Ground Coffee	1	-	1	-
Honey	1	-	1	-
Instant Tea	1	-	1	-
Jelly	1	-	1	-
Marzipan	2	-	2	-
Milk Shake	1	-	1	-
Spirits.. .. .	6	-	6	-
Milk Shake Syrup	2	-	2	-
Mince Beef	-	1	1	-
Mixed Cut peel	1	-	1	-
Stewing steak	-	2	2	-
TOTAL	33	55	88	-

+ Informal milk samples were also tested for antibiotics.

Testing of Fruit and Vegetables for Pesticide residues

20 informal samples were tested.

Milk Supplies

The Council's principal powers controlling local milk supplies relate to the conveyance and distribution of milk including the enforcement of preventive measures against the spread of milkborne diseases.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is the statutory authority controlling milk production at dairy farms and the County Council is the authority for the issue of licences for pasteurising and sterilising plants and to dealers in specially designated milk.

Details of the registration of distributors and dairies other than dairy farms, in accordance with the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, are:-

Distributors registered	13
-------------------------	----	----	----

Dairies registered	1
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Ice-Cream

There are 51 vendors of ice-cream in the Borough, 50 retailing prepacked ice-cream which is manufactured in bulk outside the Borough and one manufacturing and retailing his own cold mix ice-cream.

Six samples of ice-cream were obtained from vendors during the year, in order to assess the hygienic standards of manufacture, distribution and storage. Four samples were reported to be Grade 1, one was Grade 2 and the other Grade 3.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	3	30	7
Retail Shops	-	69	11
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	19	2
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	5	118	20

Number of visits of all kinds made to registered premises - 41

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

Premises	No. of Persons employed
Offices.. ..	177
Retail Shops.. ..	311
Wholesale Dept, warehouses	3
Catering establishments open to the public	168
Canteens.	1
Fuel storage depots.. ..	-
Total	660
	(consists of 276 males and 384 females)

Analysis of Contraventions found

Section	No. of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	4
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	4
7	Ventilation	2
8	Lighting	9
9	Sanitary Convenience	-
10	Washing facilities	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-
12	Clothes accommodation	1
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	-
15	Eating facilities	-
16	Floors, passages and stairs	-
17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	-
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery.	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery.	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First Aid General Provisions	4
	TOTAL	24

The report of the Minister of Labour on the operation of the Offices, Shops Act for 1965 commented on the past neglect of the planning of lighting in Offices and Shops. This is also apparent from the few premises inspected in the Borough. Many of the premises in Tewkesbury have only small frontages, but great depth. Consequently, natural lighting in the inner recesses of shops is negligible. Artificial lighting is provided, but there is very little thought given to its sufficiency or suitability. Adequate lighting of staircases and passages is necessary in all premises. It is even more important, however, in premises where employees are frequently required to use them, whilst carrying heavy goods or packages.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Rodent control duties were carried out by an employee of the Borough Engineer's Department on a part-time basis. The ready co-operation of the Borough Engineer in releasing the Rodent Operator from his other duties when required is much appreciated.

A summary of the work carried out in the Borough during the year appears hereunder.

Property	Inspections .. and Re- Inspections	Treatments
Dwelling houses	173	116
All other (inc. business premises)	211	160
Local Authority (inc. tips)	61	57
Agricultural	-	-
TOTAL	445	333

Selected sections of the Borough's sewerage system were treated during the year.

Details of treatments carried out on refuse tips and at the sewage works are given below.

Situation	Inspections	Treatments
The Moats	35	35
Sewage Works	2	2
Oldfield	3	3
TOTAL	40	40

DISINFESTATION

Six treatments were given for the clearance of wasps during the year. A standard charge of 7/6d. is made in all cases. The refuse tips were sprayed regularly to control flies.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

There are three principal sites in the Borough:-

1. Adjoining the Municipal Car Park on the Gloucester Road and close to the children's swimming pool is the Council owned caravan site. Facilities on the site have been improved by the provision of a mobile unit containing w.c.'s and wash-hand basins with hot and cold water. Sites are let to holiday caravanners during the summer season only.
2. At the Odessa Inn, Gloucester Road, is a privately owned caravan site, licensed for eight residential caravans. Flush water closets, mains water and fire prevention equipment are provided on the site.
3. At the Vineyards Park is a holiday encampment owned by the Council which is in use mainly during August. Up to a hundred tents can be accommodated without congestion. An ablution block with a wash hand basin and three water closets for each sex is available on the site.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued during the year. Satisfactory conditions were maintained at the premises in accordance with the licence provisions.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established in the Borough.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One upholsterer is registered under this Act.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936

Thirteen licences for the storage of petroleum spirit were issued during the year including one new filling station. Routine inspections and pressure tests of petroleum storage tanks ensure that licence conditions are complied with. Underground tanks at licensed premises are pressure tested using nitrogen during their fifteenth and twentieth year after installation and every second year thereafter.

Application was made by a licence holder for permission to install a self-service pump, to be operated by two half-crowns, and delivering just under 1 gallon of petrol. Agreement was reached on adequate safeguards to ensure, as far as practicable, safety of the public. The pump should be in operation early in 1967.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT 1907

Section 94

THE PLEASURE BOATS (TEWKESBURY) ORDER 1966

This Order came into force on 25th May, 1966 and empowered the Council to grant licences to owners of pleasure boats to be let for hire. The Council resolved that all such pleasure boats for hire within the Borough would require to be licensed as from 1st July 1966. The total number of boats which would come within the purview of the Order was approximately 40. I was authorised by the Council to undertake such inspections as necessary to ensure compliance with conditions of issue of a licence.

It was considered that the mechanical condition and river worthiness of a boat could best be certified by an independent boat engineer/surveyor, and applicants for licences were required to submit a certificate with their licence applications. Comprehensive instructions were issued to Surveyors regarding which they were to be satisfied before issuing a certificate. These covered general construction of craft, and requirements for machinery and gas installations. Other requirements concerned with fire extinguishers, first aid provisions, cleanliness, sanitary and cooking facilities, water supply and refuse disposal were dealt with by myself.

Seven licence applications were received during the year.

The principal weakness of this legislation is that on inspection there may be found several serious contraventions of the Council's requirements which could cause a serious accident to the hirer, but the only penalty is revocation of the licence.

There is also no real deterrent to the use of unlicensed boats as the maximum fine is only £2. More effective control of these craft could be exercised if each contravention of the Council's requirements could be treated as a separate offence and liable to be prosecuted.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1

Inspections for the purposes or provisions as to health

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	-	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	51	6	-	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	4	2	-	-
TOTAL	56	8	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	No. of Cases in which defects were found		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness, S.1.	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding, S.2.	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperatures, S.3.	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation, S.4.	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors, S.6.	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences, S.7.				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-

PART 3

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

No reports of outworkers were received during the year.

I N D E X

- Adoptive legislation 1
Ambulance 10

Byelaws 1

Cancer 17
Caravans 41
Chiropody Service 12
Clinic & Treatment Centres 13
Committee 1
Common Lodging Houses 29

Deaths. Causes of 7
Diphtheria Immunisation 14
Disinfestation 40

Employment 8,9

Factories Act 43
Family Social Worker 12
Food. Unsound 34, 35
Food Control. Sampling 36
Food Hygiene 32
Food Premises. Inspections 31

Health Education 11
Health Visiting 12
Home Help Service 10
Home Nursing 10
Hospitals 10
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Housing. Unfit 27
Housing(Council)New 27
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Housing(Council)Management 29, 30

Ice Cream 37
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Infectious Disease. Notification 16
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Laboratory Service 10

Mass Radiography 15
Meat Inspection 32, 33
Medical Officer of Health. Preamble 2, 3
Milk Supplies 37
Mortuary 13
Mothers Club 11

National Assistance Acts 11

Offensive Trades 41
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act. Inspection 38
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act. Contravention 39
Old Peoples Welfare 11

Pet Animals Act 41
Petroleum Acts 41
Pleasure Boats 42
Poliomyelitis Vaccination 15
Problem Families 12
Public Conveniences 21
Public Health Inspector. Preamble 24, 25

Rag Flock Act 41
Refuse Collection 21
Rent Act 1957 29
Rent Act 1965 29
Rodent Control 40

Sewerage 21
Slaughterhouse 32
Slaughter of Animals Act 33
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Staff 1
Statistics (Social) 8
Statistics (Vital)Birth & Death Rates 4, 5 & 6
Swimming Pool 22

Tuberculosis 15, 17

Water Supply 18, 19
Whooping Cough 14

